

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## Shipping

261 Victoria, Hongkong, June 11, 1891.



It would seem that the Borneo Hotel and

It would seem that the Borneo Hotel and Stores Co. is making progress. We learn that the contract for the furniture and fittings of the Hotel at Sandakan is being carried out here by Messrs Lane, Crawford and Co.

In its leading article of the 26th inst. the *Wah Yee Yat Po* (Chinese Mail) criticizes the ill-treatment by policemen of hawkers who are supposed to be law-abiding people though carrying on their business with small capital. Some days ago (says our contemporary) a hawker was chased by a Chinese Constable; whose number is not known, from Stanton Street down the Yee On Lane below Hollywood Road near the Victoria College. The hawker or being boldly pursued ran up to the third floor of a certain house in that lane and the constable went upstairs and down

him down, beating him so severely that blood was seen to drop from the hawkers' eyes. After this assault the constable took him to the Police Court and charged him

hawker was chased last week by a Chinese constable in Hollywood Road below Victoria College. The constable struck the hawker's head, drawing blood, and supposing he had punished the hawker enough let him go. Another work peddler was chased

by a European Constable in Hollywood Road the other day, and when the peddler threw away what he was carrying the constable was seen to cut the pork into pieces and throw it into the mud; and then, taking it up, he called

out 'selling pork,' in Chinese language as a sort of amusement. 'Harsh measures like these,' says our contemporary, 'should be investigated by the authorities. Surely the policemen on duty are not allowed to take the law into their own hands.' There is a right way and a wrong way of at-

pressing the hawkers' nuisance. If we  
our contemporary says be true, the pol  
have evidently chosen the wrong way.

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THE new Russian cruisers *Rynda* and *Zabiaca* and the ironclad *Dimitri Dons* are coming out to join the Pacific

Two Salvation Army lasses have arrived in Singapore from India. They intend to hold meetings during their stay, and to raise contributions for the work in hand.

ADMIRAL Nazimoff has been deputed to

King of Siam for the reception accorded  
H. I. H. the Czarewitch when he visited  
Bangkok.

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REFERRING to the failure of Messrs Brooking  
& Co., the *Penang Gazette* says:—“We  
their liabilities are is not yet known,  
they are variously estimated at from half

million to a million dollars. Unfortunately a number of their creditors are altogether unsecured, and to some of these the failure will be ruinous.

It may interest the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery to know that those of them who are Scotsmen may not fittingly play "No longer ago as the year 1457" a Scotch

Act of Parliament prohibited the game particularly in the case of young men, whose cause devotion to golf interfered with military exercises and practice at targets.

THE following rather strange paragraph from an American telegram:—After n

deliberation it has been decided that the infant daughter of the Duchess of Fife have the rank and title only of the daughter of the Duke. It is understood that the highest legal advisers of the crown were of the opinion that the Duchess of Fife and her infant daughter should rank as a princess of the blood, but her Majesty's decision is supreme in all matters of rank.

kind, has decided otherwise. The Q has simply cut the gordian knot. "I was a great hubbub when the Duchess of Fife was first brought to bed. Extraordinary as it may seem, it was the understanding of high quarters that she should have children, for if she had a male child the Prince of Wales and his sons, A. T. and George, died, said child

be heir to the throne. His chance was considered so bad either, for Prince is a sailor, and drowning is not impossible; and Albert Victor is simply a ghost-man. But now Fife's children are on it; but perhaps it is only saving trouble.

THE well-known Tchen-hai-fong, Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, passed through Hongkong the other day, having been recalled on account of disgraceful financial transactions. In Italian papers received a week ago was a telegram stating that he had been arrested and beheaded. As not a word had been said in the Far East even of the

of the gay Teheng, the story of his election is highly improbable. We now learn from American telegrams that the source of the information is Paris, and there may be good reason for spreading the news of the final exit of the first Chinese Secretary. The telegram in *Chronicle* is as follows:—Advices from Peking state that Teheng-Ki-Tong, former

nothing further secret of the Chinese  
tion in London and this city, has been  
damned to death. This is believed  
the outcome of the diplomat's action  
in France. His life in this city was  
with many forms of extravagance.  
this year the London Times had a dis-  
coming ostensibly from Li Hung  
Minister of China, authorizing

to negotiate for the Chinese Government loan of \$7,000,000. Tong opened negotiations with English and French bankers, but was suddenly recalled and sailed for the United States to the great sorrow of a large number of creditors, to whom he owed immense sums of money. In fact, it was generally believed that he had taken advantage of his position to enrich himself.

The Chinese law is far-reaching where the acts of the Emperor are concerned when Teheng-Ki-Tong was recalled, no doubt to reports of his conduct reaching the Chinese authorities, there was no course open to him but to obey the emperor's mandate. Had he not done so, his family in China would have been he-

possible for his acts and all his responsibilities would have been held to a strict accountability for the deeds of their kindred. Rather than bring this disaster upon his relatives Toheng-Ki-Teng obeyed his sovereign's command to return to his native country. Immediately upon his arrival there he was placed under arrest. His trial shortly followed, and death is the penalty for his crime.

wrongdoing.



MEETING OF SHIPOWNERS.  
Hamburg, May 24.—Nineteen shipowners

ra of Liverpool and Leith have paid a visit of inspection to this city for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be feasible to increase the sailings of their vessels. The object is to lessen the liability to delay and expense on account of labour troubles. The visitors were received by the German authorities with the greatest attention, and

seemed well pleased with the result of their trip.

**SUICIDES AT MONTE CARLO.**  
*London, May 24.*—It was a lucky day for the managers of the Monte Carlo Casino when, in studying how to avoid being bit by journalistic blackmailers, they hit on the plan of devoting part of their ill-gotten gains to the formation of what France's grand marshal would have called a "roitelet fund."

for the purpose of subsidizing the purchase of automobiles in their interest. Since the time the world has been edified from time to time by circumstantial accounts of the most tremendous runs of luck on the part of frequenters of the Monte Carlo tables and winnings have been reported as so common occur once sufficient to break the bank though it had been backed by the Rothschilds. That these inventions have been

been swallowed, is apparent from the increased attendance at the casinos. The latest story of the kind was to the effect that the Duchess of Montrose had left Monte Carlo richer by 350,000 francs than she arrived there. Following up this, came a rush to the famous gambling place, the crowds being larger than ever known there before. The receipts of the bank in the past month have been something fabulous and as one result there have been no less than seven suicides of ruined players since the first of May. The last self murder to be recorded is that of a Bavarian banker

he himself have lost a million francs and his friends a million more.

**THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.**—*London, May 24.*—A Madrid dispatch says the Government is gravely alarmed over the growing strength of the republican movement in Spain. Since the victory in the municipal elections of last November the republicans have been trying to recover from the depression into which they were thrown by the overwhelming triumph of the royalists in the early part of the year, and they are both in the provinces and in the capital asserting their opposition to monarchical rule. In Madrid, where the republicans scored a remarkable success, the newspapers of the party are outspoken in calling for reform in the constitution, and for a change of administration, while the national and local press of the royalist party is full of expressions of sympathy with republican ideas.

**A JEWISH PRINCIPALITY.** Jewish capitalists are said to be considering favorably the settlement of half a million Jews in the northwest of Arabia near the Red Sea. The land is under Egyptian rule, and the soil is fertile. The Jews would have a good climate, while only few wandering Arabs lay any claim to occupation. The proposition is to establish a principality under the suzerainty of the Khedive, after the manner of the province of Jaw and the province of Bagdad, which would be autonomous, with its own military and system of police, etc. The Egyptian government is favorable to the proposition, and the question is whether to find a prince. Baron Hirsch has been mentioned, and also a prominent Hebrew banker. The person thus honored would be permitted to subscribe liberally to the foundation of a Jewish

LANOTRY'S LATEST.  
London, May 30.—The reports cabled

are wide of the mark. It is well known here particularly among those familiar with the sporting world, that Mrs. Langtry is present under the special protection of William Baird, who is better known in sporting circles by the name of 'Abingdon.' He is the best gentleman rider in England.

consents to take the usual seven pounds handicap allowed by professional jockeys at gentlemen riders.

Abingdon is about as good as the best of his species. He owns one of the best stable in England, and, proverbially, lucky with his horses. He has made an income of over a thing like \$500, 000 a year from his interests in his mines in the south of England. Withal, he is a coarse and illiterate fellow who makes no secret of keeping company with notable women.

He has once handed a victim to the limo he is starting. He once handed Tom Tester, a beautiful Brighton baronet, a black check to fill in as she pleased, when she promptly cashed it for \$25,000 at the married Lord Aylesbury. Current reports credit Abingdon with squaring all M. P. votes in the country with setting upon their hands some annuity.

**A PRISONER TO UNDERSTAKE A REMARKABLE ABLE RIDER**

Paris, May 29.—M. Thonot, the well-known explorer, is preparing to start on a most extraordinary and unprecedented journey. He contemplates a land expedition to Buenos Ayres to Paris on horseback, the route to be by way of Rio de Janeiro, Nicaragua and Mexico to California, then Columbia, Alaska, Behring sea, Siberia, Russia, Germany and Belgium. He starts in October next and expects to complete his novel undertaking in two and one-half years.

London, May 29.—The Committee for Privileges in the House of Lords has heard evidence in the claim made by Randall

known as the Viscount Darsley, to the Earl of Berkeley in opposition to Baron Fitzhardinge Berkeley. General

On behalf of Baron Fitzhardinge said the first of the Earl of Berkeley tried to seduce a very young and beautiful Mary Cole, and failing in this attempt, he seduced her mother, and then, in the spirit with the chaplain who performed the ceremony, to destroy the great of marriage. The claim depends upon whether the first Earl of Berkeley did or did not marry Mary Cole. It is not possible to say, but it is a very great interest is taken in the case.

ANOTHER SPOILS.

*London*, May 26.—A fashionable scandal is just beginning to heat up, in which Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, well-known in London society, are the principals. Mr. Beaumont married a very young and beautiful girl, some months ago; the widow of the late Lord St. George's Walley, who was killed in the Boer war, and a daughter of General Hamilton. — She is assigned as incompatibly temper on both sides. Mr. Beaumont told his wife to leave him, and she absolutely refused to quit his house. Spicy details



## A MECHANICAL EYE.

Edison's most wonderful invention. New York, May 27.—From the laboratory of the Wizard of Menlo Park there is coming an invention which will revolutionize the world. It is a marriage of the phonograph with the camera. The new wonder will be called the "kinetograph." Mr. Edison has been at work on this new conception of his genius for three years. Now he knows that its basic principle is right. All that remains to be done is to perfect the details. The new invention is a combination machine in which the phonograph and a photographic camera work together. It will reproduce not only sound, but also a picture of what passes before it. Mr. Edison claims that it will reproduce on opera and reproduce the performers so that their presence on the stage will be depicted. Every muscle of their faces will be seen to work and their movements will all be true to nature.

To produce this result, it was necessary for the inventor to be able to take a series of instantaneous photographs following each other in such quick succession that no lapse of time can be detected between the impressions recorded, the series of pictures thus becoming, in effect, but one continuous picture, and this Mr. Edison has succeeded in doing. Operated by an electric motor, his camera will take forty-six impressions in each second, and in this way impressions are recorded so rapidly that the motion becomes resolved into pure motion instead of a series of jerks. The impressions are recorded on a long roll of

gelatine paper fastened to a spindle, which passes over a photographic lens. This is how Mr. Edison himself describes the wonder. "The machine starts, moves, unspools, stops, takes a photograph, unspools, starts, stops, takes another and so on, and forty-six of these are recorded every second. This process can be kept up for thirty minutes without a pause so that 2700 photographs can be taken each minute and 82,800 every half hour."

Afterward the photographic slips will be developed, replaced in the machine, and a projecting lens will be substituted for the photographic lens. Then the reproducing part of the phonograph will be adjusted, and by means of a calcium light the whole effect can be reproduced at life size on a screen in front of the audience. The original scene will appear to their eyes as true as life. They will see the singers before them, and all their movements and gestures will appear as if they were actually on the stage. Colours will not appear, but otherwise you will see and hear the opera as you see it at the theatre. The machine is, in fact, a mechanical eye.

If you want to sink money got into the water—*Admission Globe.*

However great some men's abilities are, their liabilities are always greater.

Home is next to the last place a man can go. If he can't go home he goes to the dogs.

PITFALL.—She—Love is blind, you know. He—No; it's the lover—that's why he falls into it.

## TEN DAYS LOST FROM A LIFE.

Have you ever tried to fancy how it might seem (having been dead) to come to life again? Let me tell you what happened to me once.

Early in the spring of 1871 I was thrown from a carriage and seriously hurt. The chief injury was to the right leg below the knee—a deep and ragged cut made by a sharp-edged stone. The first surgical attention given it was lucky and unscientific, yet thus I journeyed 200 miles to my home in the country. Blood-poisoning followed. Then several weeks of acute pain and exhausting fever. Then the crisis. For ten days and nights I was absolutely unconscious—I was virtually dead. The heart still beat feebly, but the mind was sunk under Oblivion's sea. Of that time I never remembered anything; it is lost out of my history.

One morning I found myself—I was back to the world I used to live in; I saw bending over me the dear faces I used to know. The fever was gone; the pain was gone; my hand was cool and clear. My wife opened the window. Oh, the bright sunshine! Oh, the sweet, warm air! Oh, the bird songs! Oh, to see the clouds of apple blossoms that glorified the old orchard! Oh, to be able to hear familiar voices once more! The experience was very suggestive. As never before I understood the Divine doctrine of the resurrection of the dead.

So much for my story. Now let me tell

you another man's story, as he told it to me. He is an American named Alderson, and lives at a place called Sink's Grove, West Virginia. He said: "Seven years ago I was in this condition five years. Every day I lost weight as the scales, in company with two or three friends, I weighed exactly 185 pounds, and was never in better health in my life. I could work without effort and sleep like a tired baby. Two months later I began to feel heavy and dull. There was more or less pain in my chest, sides, and lower part of the back. I lost my appetite, and the kidney secretion was dark, thick, and scanty. Six weeks after I was down with the dropsy. For four months I suffered like a martyr on the rack. The lightest food lay on my stomach like cold iron. There was a rusty metallic taste in my mouth, and a sickening wind came up with sometimes a sour nausea that bit my throat like an acid. My skin got yellow, and my feet and hands cold and numb. My tongue was coated. I had spells of giddiness and palpitation of the heart to that degree I expected to tumble down and die at any moment. Every remedy I heard of I tried, and good physicians did all they knew how to do. Yet I kept slipping down the hill. Then came a cough. No cough medicine had any effect on it. People whispered, 'He's going with consumption,' and I thought so too. But it wasn't consumption. Not a bit. My lungs were sound as a new bellows, so I found out afterwards. This is a common mistake. I threw up everything—even sweet milk. The doctor said I must

get better or die, and that right away. I was too too weak to walk; I could only totter and stagger."

"I friend came in one day and said, 'Alderson, you are in bad form. I wish I knew it sooner; but I'm afraid it's too late now.' 'What would you have done?' I asked. 'I should have insisted on your taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and nothing else,' he replied. 'I have seen it cure lots of such cases, though none as bad as yours.' 'Let us try it even now,' I begged. We did so; one bottle seemed to do me no good. Weeks went by, and I stuck to Mother Seigel. I began to sleep and eat a little; I was able to go out in a few days afterwards. One day, being hungry, I ate a full meal at the house of a neighbour, it was the first for months; I was afraid it would kill me. Did it? No, I felt the better for it. 'Turn out for supper, Seigel,' I cried; 'she will cure me.' And she did. To-day I am as healthy and hearty as I was on New Year's Day, 1888."

"My disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, and the dropsy is one of its most alarming symptoms. When the liver and kidneys are partially paralyzed, the fluids of the body remain in the tissues, which is dropsy. I felt the almost unbearable others to be afraid of it the one I had, and the only cure for it that I know of is the remedy that snatched me almost from the very jaws of death."

Thus happily ended the experience of my American friend. R. W. S. London, Oct. 27, 1890.

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 27th June, 1891.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid-up per share.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			Intervis value per share as per figures and at date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Bargains see mema. at foot). DURING CURRENT WEEK.			
						Reserve Fund.	At credit of working of last year, or Bal. For'd fund.	DIVIDEND.			Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.	
								Amount.						When paid.
<b>Banks.</b>														
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank- ing Corporation	1865	7,500,000	80,000	125	all	\$6,856,598.31	\$ 120,377.54	Mar. 2, 91	\$218.92	13.38 per ct. on old basis.	108 per cent. prem. 166 per cent. prem. 122 per cent. prem. 101 1/2 buyers	182	186	
Do. New Issue	1890	2,500,000	20,000	125	all									
Bank of China, Japan & Straits. New Issue	1889	1,000,000	99,875	10 £ 1 1/2	10 £ 1 1/2									
Do. Founders	1889	1,000,000	100,000	10 £ 12 1/2	10 £ 12 1/2									
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>														
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,500,000	10,000	250	25	770,000	\$ 331,691.66 estimated to 30 June 90	28 1/2 % = \$7 per sh. for 1889	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.29			
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	660,000	\$ 204,929.49	16 per cent. for year ending 30/4/90	Sept. 12, 90	\$62.08	7.14			
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	60	Ts. 320,000.00	Ts. 423,721.75 at 30/9/90	\$6 per share for 1889	Mar. 12, 90	Ts. 109.48	9.60			
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862	800,000	8,000	100	all	\$ 510,617.59	\$ 430,425.12 estimated to 30 Sept. 90	10 % to 10/1 1890	Jan. 1, 91	\$100.00	6.24			
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,500,000	10,000	250	50	500,000	\$ 184,054.65 to 31 Dec. 1889	10 % for 1889	April 3, 90	\$22.35	12.90			
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>														
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	160,000	\$ 285,007.23	\$18 p. sh. for 1889	Mar. 2, 91	\$192.00	5.80			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	248,500	\$ 231,876.04 (\$9. sh. final div. 99 cents per cent. per year at 31/12/90)	8 1/2 % int. div. for 90 cents per cent. per year at 31/12/90	Feb. 28, 91	\$62.42	7.31			
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1880	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	20,000	\$ 100,640.65 at 31/12/90	6 1/2 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 27, 91	\$26.88	11.66			
<b>Fire and Marine Insurances.</b>														
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	11,875.01	\$ 185,019.62 at 31/12/89	3 1/4 % for year end- ing 31 Dec. 1888	April 28, 90	\$20.00	8.75			
<b>Docks and Wharves.</b>														
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,592,500	12,500	125	all		\$ 3,620.20	12 % for 1890	Feb. 24, 91	\$136.04	5.94			
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & & Godown Co., Limited	1886	1,000,000	20,000	50	all		\$ 2,585.92	7 % for 1890	Feb. 8, 91	\$48.37	4.26			
<b>Shipping.</b>														
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steam-boat Co., Limited	1865	1,600,000	80,000	20	all	(\$ 50,000 \$850,000)	\$ 10,680.30	16 per cent. div. for 1889 ending 30/9/90	Jan. 31, 91	\$31.30	7.74 per cent.			
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1882	1,200,000	60,000	10	all	\$ 54,041	\$ 5,126.13	3 % for year end- ing 31 Dec. 1889	June 20, 90	\$10.70	3.89			
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$ 347,853.81	\$ 2,709.86	14 % for 1890	Sept. 22, 90	\$68.83	4.68			
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882	250,000	5,000	50	all	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,974.47	\$75,000 (scrip. div.) on 31/12/91	April, 91	par nominal				
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1868	100,000	2,000	50	30		\$ 80.30	9 % for year end- ing 31/12/90	Mar. 22, 91	\$100.79	4.89			
<b>Refineries.</b>														
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	1,500,000	15,000	100	all		\$ 1,840.46	16 per share for year ending 31/12/90	Mar. 27, 91	\$110.17	9.30			
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all		\$ 2,941.29	9 1/4 % for year ending 31/12/90	Jan. 27, 91	\$74.86	5.58			
<b>Lands and Trusts.</b>														
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	1,250,000	\$ 881.84	9 1/4 % for year ending 31/12/90	Jan. 27, 91	\$74.86	5.58			
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	30		\$ 1,546.56 to 31/12/90							
<b>Tramways.</b>														
Hongkong High-Level Tram- ways Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all		\$ 1,247.54 at 30 Nov. 90			par nominal				
<b>Mining.</b>														
(c) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	180,000	18,000	10	all		\$ 1,091	3 p.c. for 10m. end 31/12/90	April 21, 90					
(d) Selebu Mining & Trd. Co., Ltd.	1889	225,000	45,000	5	all									
(d) Selama Tin Mining Com- pany, Limited	1889	575,000	115,000	5	2									
Panjoon & Sangha Tin & Man- ganesium Mining Co., Ltd.	1885	600,000	60,000	10	all		Dr. \$176,042.78 to 31/12/89							
Société Française des Char- bonnages du Tonkin	1888	4,000,000	8,000	500	all		Dr. \$163,050.85							
(e) Lauria Mines, Limited	1889	175,000	17,500	1	all		Dr. \$1,499.91							
Raub Mines	—	1,000,000	100,000	1	17 1/2		Dr. \$1,499.91							
<b>Planting, &amp;c.</b>														
China-Borneo Company, Limited	1888	750,000	7,500	100	50		Dr. \$10,843.71							
(a) Labuk Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	5,000	50	50		Dr. \$2,427.92							
(b) R. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1889	300,000	6,000	50	all		\$ 1,472.60	10 % for 1890	Apr. 10, 91		10.00			
<b>Hotels, Buildings, &amp;c.</b>														
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1866	300,000	3,000	50	all		\$ 2,897.30	3 % for 6m. end- ing 31/12/90	Mar. 13, 91	\$100.00	4.61			
Do. New Issue	—	300,000	3,000	50	25									
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	200,000	4,000	50	50		Dr. 3,953.39							
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	50	50		Dr. 3,953.39							
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1889	625,000	12,500	50	50		Dr. 86.97	4 1/2 % for 1890	Jan. 27, 91	\$38.79	5.60			
Shamshu Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	5,000	20	20									
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Company, Ltd.	1880	250,000	2,500	100	all		\$ 5,999.18	14 per cent. for 1890 on old capital of \$50,000	May 25, 90	\$106.00	7.00			
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	—	50,000	1,000	50	50		\$ 1,499.91							
<b>Dispensaries.</b>														
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	500,000	50,000	10	all	\$140,000 15,000 10,000	\$ 1,413.88	7 per cent. int. div. 6 months ending 30/6/90	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	7.00			
Crichton & Co., Limited	1888	80,000	1,600	50	all		\$546 on 28/2/91							
<b>Lighting.</b>														
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	1864	50,000	5,000	10	all		\$ 10,843.71	10 per cent. int. div. for year ending 31/12/90 2 1/2 per cent. bonus for do.	Apr. 17, 89	\$11.18.10 £9.16	6.29			
Gas Co., Limited (new)	1864	20,000	1,000	10	7.10									
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	300,000	30,000	10	8									
<b>Iron Foundries.</b>														
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	5,000	25	all	\$ 1,000	\$ 286.51	10 % for 1890	Feb. 24, 90	par				
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	25	20		\$ 7,951.59							
<b>Brick and Cement.</b>														
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1886	100,000	4,000	25	17.50		\$2,114.18 at 31st Oct., 1890							
Green Island Cement Company Limited	1889	1,000,000	20,000	50	50		Dr. \$55,172.79 at 31/12/90							
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>														
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	125,000	5,000	25	all	\$ 46,000	\$ 605.78	24 % for 1890	Feb. 15, 91	\$34.70	0.84			
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	50	all		\$ 793.07	\$4 p. sh. for year end- ing 31/12/90	Mar. 17, 91	\$52.23	5.88			
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1883	150,000	3,000	50	all	\$ 25,900	\$ 6,130.60	15 per cent. for 1890	Mar. 24, 91	\$55.37				
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1886	100,000	10,000	10	all		Cr. 633.55							
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1886	12,000	1,200	10	all		Cr. 846.61							
Marinburg Furniture Co., Ltd.	1889	75,000	5,000	25	6									